

Copied to
LOU
7/9/82

4701 Sangamore Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
June 1, 1982

Mr. Jack Collins, President
American Institute of Numismatic Research
2840 Indiana Avenue
South Gate, California 90280

Re: "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States
Half Cents, 1793 - 1857"

Dear Mr. Collins:

At the recent March, 1982 Early American Copper club meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the manuscript of the above unpublished book was available for inspection to the public, I availed myself of the privilege and have the following comments.

There is a great amount of information which has been plagiarized from my 1971 copyrighted book "American Half Cents". The most prominent examples are the idea that 1797 dated coins were struck in 1800; and the placing of an 1803 dated coin as a coin struck in 1805. There are many other cases of plagiarizing throughout the manuscript, but the aforementioned are the most glaring.

My basis for making the above statement is that on numerous occasions, your author has made available to the public certain proposed manuscripts for many of his numerous books which have never been published. At the October, 1981 EAC meeting in Long Beach, California there was made available a proposed manuscript for the grand project of an "encyclopedia of All US Coinage". The section on Half Cents was available. I noted that despite my 1971 book, the 1797's were considered to be the first 1797 dated coins struck; and that the 1803 in question was considered to be the first 1803 struck. Also, at this meeting in Long Beach, at one point your author was forced by other persons present to read certain sections of my book in regard to 1797. Prior to this time, and particularly the evening before at his "educational forum", your author had made it quite plain he had never read my book and was continuing his program of non-recognition of the existence of my book.

Back in 1973, in the pages of "Pennywise" there was a debate between your author and myself over the 1797 dated Half Cents. Your author made his position that the low head 1797's were without any doubt in his mind, the first 1797's coined. This position was also set forth in another unpublished book "The Ugly Duckling" (circa 1966) which has been made available via photocopy to most Half Cent numismatists. Thus it is clearly evident that prior to October, 1981, your author had indeed never read my 1971 book "American Half Cents". Your author has also stated on many occasions that he "had never seen a copy of Roger's book". This statement is totally false as he was one of the first persons to peruse my book at the EAC meeting at Kennedy Airport, NY in 1971 !

Jack Collins
June 1, 1982
page 2

My primary point is that between October, 1981 and March, 1982 a remarkable metamorphosis has occurred in the proposed manuscript of "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia" which can only be attributed to plagiarism from my 1971 copyrighted book "American Half Cents". Accordingly, I plan to pursue legal action against you as the publisher unless the following steps are taken.

- 1) There is recognition of my contribution to various aspects of Half Cents in the section where this information is set forth in your proposed book as that of your author.
- 2) The standard of measure of contribution will be information in both my 1971 and 1982 copyrighted editions of "American Half Cents".
- 3) The review of my 1971 copyrighted book in your proposed book be objective and not belittling as I read in my perusal of your manuscript in March, 1982.

Your prompt attention to these matters is requested and failure to answer within one month will result in legal action.

Very truly yours,

Roger S. Cohen, Jr.

RSC/pt

He never gives up
On 1852 ORIGINAL

RECEIVED 7/12/82

BILL WEBER CALLED
7/10 NO HAS GOTTEN
COPY

ALEXANDER & HUGHES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BANK OF AMERICA BUILDING
8141 E. SECOND STREET, SUITE 510
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA 90241
TELEPHONE (213) 862-5161

A&H

MICHAEL T. ALEXANDER
GREGG B. HUGHES

July 7, 1982

Mr. Roger S. Cohen, Jr.
4701 Sangamor Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20816

RE: Our Clients: Jack Collins and Walter Breen

Dear Mr. Cohen:

As you know from previous correspondence, this office represents Messrs. Collins and Breen in regard to their intellectual property rights to an unpublished manuscript on the subject of United States half cents, authored by Mr. Breen. We had corresponded with you, through Mr. Hughes of this office, on September 24, 1981.

Apparently since that date, you have not only published your own book, but have chosen to accuse Mr. Breen of plagiarizing from you! You have even had the hudsba to circulate a copy of the letter to Mr. Collins to at least six other persons in the field.

In that letter you had requested that Mr. Collins respond within one month or face legal action. Mr. Collins' first inclination was that he should not dignify your letter with a response. However, on advice of counsel, he has chosen to respond nonetheless in order to keep a clear record in the event of litigation.

Accordingly, I am attaching a copy of Mr. Breen's memorandum responding to each of the allegations in your letter. After reviewing it, I am sure you will see how unfounded your allegations are and will submit to us your written apology and retraction. In the event you do not, it will be you and not Mr. Collins who will face legal action.

Respectfully yours,


MICHAEL T. ALEXANDER

MTA/m
Enclosures
cc: Mr. Jack Collins

June 15, 1982

Dear Stan,

The enclosed letter from Roger S. Cohen, Jr., dated June 1, 1982, speaks for itself. My draft of a reply is attached. Jack Collins has the original of Roger Cohen's letter and a copy of this reply. I have instructed him to do nothing (aside from discussing the matter with his attorney) until he has heard from you.

This is evidently the production of a man who chooses to regard me as his rival, though I do not in any way regard him as mine. He read the ms. of Encyclopedia of U.S. Half Cents at Jack Collins's invitation, at the March 1982 EAC meeting (where I was not present), and decided to take amiss what was never so intended. His book (both 1971 and 1982 editions) attempted less and accomplished less. He seems to think that the timing of the announcement of my Encyclopedia was aimed at his own book; the truth is that Jack Collins had been for many years attempting to persuade me to update the two previous fragmentary manuscripts, and at least from my end the timing had everything to do with his arrangement with you, and nothing with Cohen's actions. We would have proceeded as we did whether or not Cohen published anything.

Cohen claims (in person) that I have systematically ignored his requests for research data that would have contributed to his book, that I "have had it in for him", and that I have had (as quoted in his letter) a "program of non-recognition of the existence (sic) of ~~his~~ my (Cohen's) book." On the contrary: the few communications I have had from this man were couched in such terms as did not make me feel under any obligation to give him unpublished research results, particularly as in the earlier years these were, as I knew with certainty, too incomplete to solve Cohen's problems. His writings to me in and out of the pages of Penny-Wise were, one and all, argumentative, tendentious, abrasive, and not calculated to make me willing to go to any major efforts on his behalf. My accompanying reply to his false, malicious and libelous charges of plagiarism reiterates that in my Encyclopedia of U.S. Half Cents I have credited him with his actual contributions.

You are invited to read his book and decide for yourself if it is anything I would have had the slightest desire to copy from. I do not have a spare copy of the manuscript, and it would take considerable time to have one xeroxed (502 pp.), quite aside from its not embodying editorial changes subsequently made, with my consent, by Collins and Jon Hanson and Alan Meghriq.

You know as well as I do why it is important that this be kept out of court. I am therefore asking for your advice.

Thanks,

This is in reply to a letter from Roger S. Cohen, Jr., dated June 1, 1982, which falsely and libelously accuses me of plagiarism.

I HEREWITH DENY ANY AND ALL SUCH ALLEGATIONS, ACCUSATIONS, OR CHARGES.

My replies to his specific allegations follow.

1. Cohen says 'There is a great amount of information which has been plagiarized from my 1971 copyrighted book "American Half Cents."

Common sense will confirm to any objective observer that anyone who copies another's ideas is likely to be blamed for the other's errors. I cannot afford any such risk. I have too much respect for scholarly courtesy to tolerate such behavior--in myself or anyone else. Detection is too easy, and the damage to my credibility would be irreparable. Accordingly, over the last thirty years, in consonance with scholarly practice of centuries, wherever I have derived information from other sources, I have credited the latter. In my Encyclopedia of U.S. Half Cents (hereinafter EHC), Roger S. Cohen Jr. is repeatedly credited as a source of specific information of many kinds.

2. Cohen cites as among 'the most prominent examples' of such alleged plagiarism 'the idea that 1797 dated coins were struck in 1800.'

I credited this very idea to him on page 171 of the ms. of EHC!

*Direction
C. 1797-1800
unpublished
by Cohen*

In October 1981, when I began intensive work on this book, the Cohen chronology was one among several possible alternative sequences for the coins dated 1797 and struck in 1797 and later years. During ensuing weeks, many thousands of half cents became available for study and photography, becoming the database for documenting die states, planchet stock, and overstrikes. They belonged to collections, dealers' stocks, and institutions; many were unfamiliar to me, some never previously attributed, and they forced numerous revisions in my previous (unpublished) conclusions. The plan was to illustrate every known die state if a sharp enough specimen could be located. Die state evidence is absolutely crucial to emission sequence for varieties and subvarieties. At the same time, Alan Meghrig kindly loaned me documentation on early Mint conditions, some being printed reports, the vast majority however being photocopies of documents from the National Archives, some not examined since 1951--long before I had become aware of some of the problems these could aid in solving. To decide among the possible chronologies for 1797, I had to find a sequence which would best fit and most closely correlate with (1) records of planchet shipment and preparation, (2) coin delivery dates, (3) die state evidence for all subvarieties (coins from the same dies on different planchet stock), (4) approximate numbers surviving of each variety and subvariety.

Among the coins shown me were overstrikes of the 1797-dated "Low Head" type, some on cut-down cents dated 1798 or identifiable as from 1798-dated dies, some from varieties known on other grounds to have been struck in 1799. Many of these were hitherto unrecorded. Previously available overstrikes of this kind were equivocal as to whether the 1797-dated half cent die impressions preceded or followed the cent die impressions; this ambiguity was removed by the new coins, which must have been struck in 1799 or later, long after exhaustion of token stock planchets of spring 1797 which had in turn followed earlier batches of overstrikes (cent stock planchets).

My adoption of a chronology for 1797 substantially like Cohen's is based on independent research: similar conclusions on different

BULLSHIT

evidence. I remained fully prepared to find and publish, should evidence require it, a chronology different from Cohen's or any previous attempts -- as in fact I did for both 1794 and 1804. Had I published a different chronology for 1797, Cohen could justly have attacked me for inconsistency with the evidence marshaled in EHC.

3. Cohen cites also as alleged 'plagiarism' 'the placing of an 1803 dated coin as a coin struck in 1805.'

197-300 K
In previous studies through 1980 I had not solved to my own satisfaction the chronology of 1803, because I had not addressed the problem of punch linkage and punch substitution for 1802-08 half cent dies as a group. This procedure became essential during preparation of EHC, resulting (with die state information derived from examination of coins as mentioned above) in the tabulation on pp. 226-7 of the ms. of EHC. The Eleven Berry die, found with obverses dated 1803 and 1805, is the twin of 1805 No. 3 reverse, and shares letter punches with it but with no other dies of 1803-4; for which reason I came to the conclusion that both reverses were made in 1805, close together in time. In addition, the obverse die of 1803 Eleven Berries shows that this use long followed its two other mulings. Both considerations dictated the chronology I adopted, replacing all previous attempts, and differing (for 1804) materially from anything previously published, though agreeing in certain particulars with previous attempts by other writers including Cohen.

4. Cohen says I was 'forced by other persons present to read certain sections of my book in regard to 1797.', at the 1981 Long Beach convention

HE NEVER READ IT! O'JOSE ARE WHY
This is completely false. Various collectors asked me if I had seen the dummies or page proofs of his 1982 edition, then in preparation. I had not, and on my own time briefly looked them over in Cohen's absence. I concluded, in great disappointment, that the book answered none of my needs, that its emission sequence for 1794 was incorrect, that its emission sequences for later years were dubious, and that its failure to provide equivalents to previous attribution numbers made collectors' task more difficult than it need be.

5. Cohen says that I have 'made available to the public certain proposed manuscripts' and that they embodied an order of presentation differing from his own, but that in the meantime, after reading his 1971 book, 'a remarkable metamorphosis has occurred in the proposed manuscript...which can only be attributed to plagiarism....'

AT THE SAME TIME COIN COLLECTORS
My abandoned manuscript of 1956 and the fragment of 1966 were never 'made available to the public': they were photocopied by persons unknown, without my knowledge or consent, and against my express wishes! I was long since aware that both contained errors and gaps I had no wish to disseminate. Some of these were corrected in my Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Proof Coins, 1722-1977; others could be corrected only in the course of the abovementioned researches leading to the finished text of EHC. I deny any implied connexion with perusal of Cohen's book.

6. Cohen says 'It is clearly evident that prior to October, 1981, your author had indeed never read my 1971 book "American Half Cents." Your author has also stated on many occasions that he "had never seen a copy of Roger's book." This statement is totally false as he was one of the first persons to peruse my book at the EAC meeting at Kennedy Airport, NY, in 1971!'

Leaving aside the contradictions between Cohen's first and third

quoted sentences, and the unlikelihood that the mentioned meeting was held within the airport, I must regretfully interject a personal note. In 1971 I was on prescribed medications whose side effects were like those of the strongest antihistamines. Accordingly, my memories of that EAC meeting are not as clear as they should be. I would therefore be unable to testify under oath whether I had ever physically handled a copy of Cohen's book on that occasion. But this much I can swear to: At any EAC meeting, there would have been insufficient time to 'peruse' any book. Webster's Second International Unabridged Dictionary defines peruse as "read carefully or critically for revision or study." Brief examination of the book (1981) left me with the impression that I would have to do my own research independently of Cohen's, and that whether or not any of my results would match any of his must depend on data not printed in his book.

I do not see how this 1971 EAC meeting is germane either to his charges or my replies.

7. Cohen demands, as a price for avoiding a lawsuit, 'recognition of my (Cohen's) contribution to various aspects of Half Cents in the section where this information is set forth in your proposed book as that of your author.'

There is no such section in EHC. Cohen's contributions are properly footnoted as above mentioned, like everyone else's.

8. Cohen further demands 'The standard of measure of contribution will be information in both my (Cohen's) 1971 and 1982 copyrighted editions of "American Half Cents."'

May or Week

I do not understand what Cohen means by this, or what he is demanding. It is hardly necessary to remind anyone that my manuscript was completed before Cohen's 1982 book was published. Any reference to Cohen's 1982 edition is therefore irrelevant.

If Cohen means that he demands to be credited for all information in which his two editions agree with my book, I must respectfully decline, on the grounds that such credit lines to him would falsely and misleadingly attribute to him researches he did not cite in either edition, and conclusions I reached on grounds independent of his publications. Should any of my conclusions prove erroneous, I am certain that he would not wish to be credited with my errors!

9. Cohen further demands that 'The review of my (Cohen's) 1971 copyrighted book in your proposed book (EHC) be objective and not belittling as I (Cohen) read in my (Cohen's) perusal of your manuscript in March, 1982.'

The review in question was worded as objectively as the other 30-odd entries in that section. Nothing therein can be construed as false or prejudicial about Cohen's descriptive or historical material. For the benefit of all concerned, the relevant paragraph is copied verbatim on the following page (Appendix).

It would be a pity were this unfortunate quarrel to lead to court. No matter who might win, the result would certainly be only escalating dissension, ill will, and polarization--nothing constructive.

I invite any objective observer to read my book and Cohen's, and decide for himself as to the merits, if any, of Cohen's allegations. I have no doubts myself as to the result!

GOD WOULDNT

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX

I. From the manuscript of EHC (ms. p. 18):

"The next publication dealing at length with half cents was Roger S. Cohen Jr.'s American Half Cents, the Little Half Sisters* ([Bethesda, Md.,] the author, November, 1971; 1,000 copies). This book has the advantage of dropped-in illustrations above the description of each individual variety--and the disadvantage of picturing some coins so worn that critical details are obscured, notably in 1793-95, 1797, 1804-06, 1809; even Jules Reiver's photography hardly helps here. In addition, Cohen omits the proof-only years, relegating proofs of all kinds to an appendix called 'Other Half Cents,' into which category he also dumps the 1811 Mickley 'restrike', the 1837 token, electrotypes, casts, and 'other facsimiles'. Granting that proofs do belong in a separate category, this still seems a little extreme! On the other hand, his book does quote Archives records of planchet shipments and deliveries of finished coins, helping to substantiate his theories about quantities minted of particular dates (very different from figures given in official reports). A revision is in press."

*"The subtitle is from Dr. Warren Lapp, who drew his inspiration from Paul Carter's 'The Unwanted Little Sisters,' Penny-Wise III:43 (March 1969)."

II. From the manuscript of EHC (ms. pp. 225-7)

"Here, then, is the sequence of die combinations, struck between the beginning of 1804 and ~~mm~~ late 1806--early 1807. Notations like 04.1 = Obverse 1 of 1804, 04.A = 1804 Reverse A; a dagger (†) means that the die in question was so badly damaged that it could not be repaired, and was discarded, ending that die combination. For convenience, both Gilbert and CMM equivalents are given.

"DIES	G	CMM	
1803.2--04.A	3	3	States I--III.
04.1--04.A	6	1	States IV through VII alternating with the 1803 die--probably more than once. Both dies set aside.
03.2--04.A	3	3	Low 4. Perfect and cracked obv. and rev.
04.2--04.B	10	4	Low 4. Rim break over RTY.
†04.2--04.A	--	2	States VIII, IX alternating with the 1803 die.
04.1--04.A	6	1	States IX, X.
†03.2--04.A†	3	3	Shortly after this combination began, obverse die was injured by striking a bolt, becoming "Spiked Chin".
04.1--04.B	--	3	Rev. shattered. "Spiked Chin."
04.1a-04.B†	11	5	Rev. broke heavily at rim.
04.1a-04.C†	9	7	Rev. broke heavily at rim.
04.1a-04.D†	8	6	Obv. broke above LIBE to rim.
†04.1a-04.E	7	8	Obv. broke above RTY to rim.
†04.3--04.E	5	9	Rev. broke down at R and wreath.
04.4--04.E†	4	10	

Issues of 1805

05.1--04.F	1	1	Stemless. Obv. with broken R as on 1804 obs.
04.5--04.F	2	13	Perfect obv. die. Plain 4. Obv. cracking.
†04.4--04.F	3	12	Obv. clashed, rusted, <u>broken</u> at rim.
04.5--04.F	2	13	Cracked obv. die. Rev. rim crumbling.

Spiked Chin
 Pairs
 Theory II
 1803-04
 1804-05

"DIES	G	CMM	
04.5--04.G	1	11	Rev. buckled.
+ 04.5--04.F	2	13	Obv. cracked, rusted, borders gone.
03.1--05.B	1	4	Rev. 1803.D, twin of 1805.C. Eleven Berries.
05.2--05.B	4	2	Sm.5, stems. Normal R, unlike 1804 obvs. Rev. to vault.
+ 05.2--05.C	3	3	Obv. severely buckled, <u>cracked</u> .
+ 05.3--05.C†	2	4	Large 5. Obv. shattered, rev. rim break.
			Coinage Suspended
+ 06.1--06.A	2	2	Sm. 6, stems. Obv. clashed, rusted, cracked.
06.2--06.A†	--	3	Sm. low 6, stems. Rev. "cud" break.
06.2--04.F†	1	1	Stemless. Rev. rim breaks advanced. Obv. clashed.
+ 06.3--06.C	3	(3)	Lg. 6, stems. Obv. cracked through ERTY. Rev. <u>held for 1807 use.</u>
07.1--06.C	1	1	Obv. breaks at rim, rev. wears down.

"I placed the group of six combinations beginning with the stemless 1805 before the group of four beginning with the 1803 Eleven Berries because this 1805 obverse was made earlier; it shares the broken R punch with several 1804 obverses, whereas the other two 1805-dated obverses do not."

1300

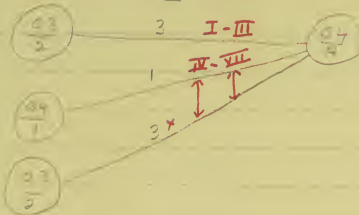
Breen Sequence

REVERSE

SINGLE
PRESS

CHIM

STATES

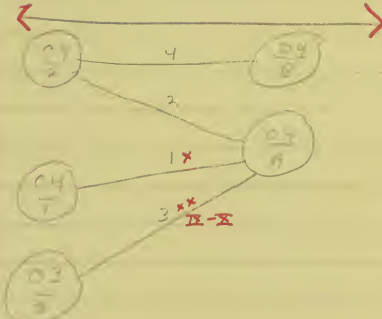


5 States ab
04 A REVERSE
10!

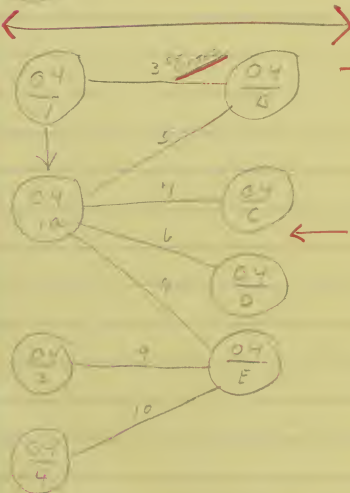
3 Separate
lines
ab

03/2 - 04/A

INTERUPT



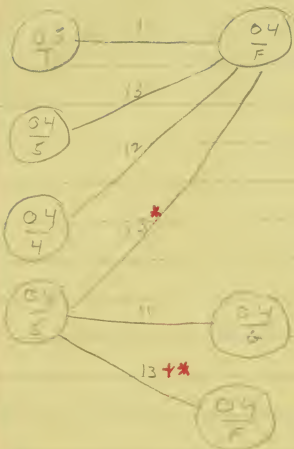
INTERUPT



- No Matter How you slice it
04/1 04/12 is Early state
ab 04/12 - 04/12

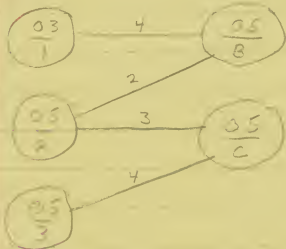
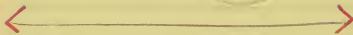
← C + D are REVERSE. Refer to
observed for Emission Sequence

INTERUPT



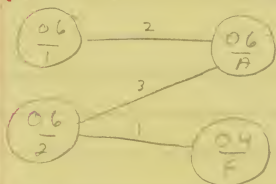
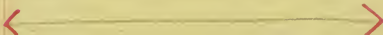
3 uses
 $\frac{04}{5} - \frac{04}{F}$

Interrupt



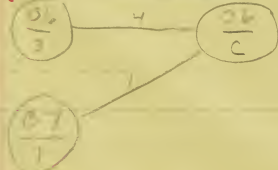
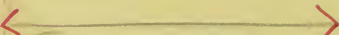
Follows RSC

Interrupt



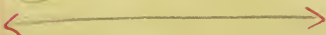
Follows RSC

Interrupt

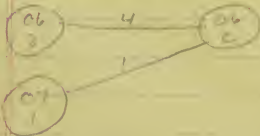
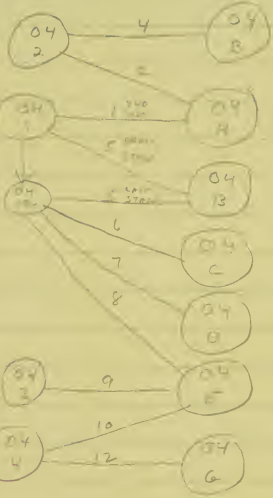


Follows RSC

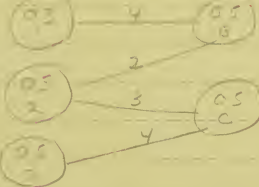
Interrupt



\leftarrow \rightarrow

 $\langle \quad \quad \quad \rangle$ 

◀ ▶



7 INTERRUPTIONS ON BREEN SEQUENCE
5 INTERRUPTIONS ON COHEN SEQUENCE

MEDIE CENTUM DELIRIUM

SOURCE OF THE STAFFS - PREPARED
ARTICLE from PW
CITE EXAMPLES - 1905 #3

Index articles -

PROBITY IS STATED AS B-3 but should be R-
L. It was a by Cherry Pickers and the fame
of his existence.

Why a WARRIOR FIRST ?

CONSTRUCT Paraphrasing of MG book which
is in keeping with what I did to avoid plagiarism
Cry - Explain - H Hazelsom Incident

Mr. Embolden use of ENVELOPED NUMBERS - 135 - ^{Book NOT} ^{PROBLEM} ^{PREPARED}

196 - REPETITION PROBLEM

1908 - 198 - Repeat of Emergency MYTH - Perhaps 1900 was sent an emergency

Discussion of Incident in regard to 1900 Boston OBS

- 199 - Squat - Black well COIN, Boston

W. M. Books on Low Grade Copper

- 200 Number can not be ascertained - Cherry from
naval - Stars have lost their Touch!

- 201 Boston BUREAU NOV 2005 - 2000

data is lost!! - also check data

go to OP's archival Records!

$$\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 336 \quad 2 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 504 \quad 3 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 672 \quad 4 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 840 \quad 5 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1008 \quad 6 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1176 \quad 7 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1344 \quad 8 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1512 \quad 9 \\ 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1680 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- 1802 P 202 Could be Coined? - Contradicts what happened.
- VOIGT's Handwriting - Doesn't yet understand the source of the C&T Book
 - 110 LBS 702 Probably Walter has it Iraq and an odd error from previous edition of her book
 - use of MT No. 2 -
 - H on dates 4... - Doesn't make sense - fallow⁴ totally Confused H on Sept 4... the 9/14 date came in her March 1944 National Archives records - See Xerox of Page + Check WB for this assumption that there was Curator and destruction of archive material!!! - ^{EXTRADITION} material on 12/11 P.S.
 - Next H December 14, 366 US 20,266
- See P 212 for Contradictory Stand on the issue
- The underlying Problem is My 2nd Edition entire A is disjunct!!
- In general NO Research since 1980s by WB Papers poorly written and can only confirm New Collection or advanced Collector

- Page 203 MISSING - May be Belong
- 204 understatement of Harity!
- 204/5 - CC Problem for BOTH of us but Point out usual CC Problem
- Which do NOT BELONG in Book
- In accordance Private Problems are future files

Departure from
Grammatically accepted Nomenclature Standards
(GANS)

See Schedule P 5 + P 6 Re Die Breaks

See Page 72 in regard
to edge letter differences

See Page 91 for Put down for
the use of P. from Nomenclature

P-100 Die Breaks C-25

P 937 Re the 12-24

Review for PCW + all major Compulsate
+ the system

✓ Ch. Inducta celata - My. Exon wait

Hanson - 24 Nov 1954 - 51-08

EMPHASIS HISTORICAL
PHYSICAL ASPECTS
WAS BY COIN
1/2

Chas. H. ...
Sally H. ...

Published in 1976 in American Naturalist

reaction of nucleophilic addition of H^+ to $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ to form CH_3CH_3 (ethane) is an example of nucleophilic addition.

Formed a - at I - about 1000 - 3000 ft

Date: _____ by _____ PROOF: _____ REWRITING - _____ to
Submit Proof to Publisher of AHC -

The Little Cookbook Role

$w \approx C_{\text{max}} = 1$ max Phot gap + Gradient search on PCA

Revised AHC description

WFL 3: 10 Common

[illegible]

also known as TBC

For the book is to be behind the scenes &
 social & club functions with Mrs Callen through
 various functions of the ~~British~~ ~~British~~ as the Early
 American Congress etc. By his own admission
 Mrs Callen is not a collector of ~~valuable~~ rather
 belonging to that group of persons who are
 more concerned with the practical aspect of
 administration which has become rather loose since
 the last 10 years or so. At various times the volume
 has discussed with her some of the problems in the
 publication of the book. In addition Mrs Callen and I
 have had some acrimonious correspondence which he
 chose to publish in 'The Asylum' which is the
 official publication of the Minnesota Callan Society.

On Page a warning is seen operating
 the volume. The fact is that of Alan Mayhew who
 is of the family of the same name which has
 suspected can collect for May 1930 with
 copies of various types. To my knowledge he

is not a known staff and collection. It is not
open at the time of the look to the white
head called one of a prominent nature and not
a great love for the subject matter.

On page a workman is seen lifting
Plastic Slips Next to a Brown Machine
The machine is used as the ^{drawing of the} other machines. ^{seen to have}
been copied from Don Toxay's "US Mint
and Coinage" which was published in 1966
even though credit for the same has not been
noted. It is indeed unfortunate that Mrs Toxay
is no longer considered to be one of the insiders
as the woman portrayed is. The face of
L. Jon Hanson is seen looking in the Mint
in its early days. Mrs Hanson continues to the
other portrayed happens to be a real collection
of US Half Cents. Her primary interest is only
in "Super" examples. ^{the} ~~which~~ create a
stunt where to obtain for low grade examples.

Causes a noticeable lack of knowledge of cell

Varieties of the series.

Not yet
same idea

Balthus + Penshats

7/1603	916	222
4/1403	905	464
9/1503	931	108
8/1807	928	240

3	700	937
	905	464
4	026	398

1856	572
925	464
931	108

Error of 10

TA

the Correlation Census.

SALES
PROMOTION
OF HANSON
COLLECTION

The "Standard
Catalogue" leaf
Printed 1958

	mm	BR = 135	Standard of Hanson Co.
1802	1	1	8
✓	2	2	2
1803	1	1	1
	2	2	2
	3	3	2
	4	4	1
1804	1	1	1
	7	2	PROB - V BROB - TOP SP
	2	3	—
	—	4	1
	5	4a	1
	7	5	2
	6	6	1
	8	7	1
	9	8	3
	10	9	1
	13	10	—
	12	11	1
	11	12	3
1805	1	1	1
	2	2	—
	3	3	1
	4	4	3
1806	2	1	1
	3	2	2
	3	1	2
	4	4	—
1807	1	1	5
1808	1	1	2
	2	2	2
	3	3	4

ENCYCLOPEDIA

	OLD <u>PER PAGE</u>	NEW <u>PER PAGE</u>	NEW <u>PER PAGE</u> ✓
1802 $\frac{B}{1}$	1234	1233	1283
1802 - 2	1235	1284	1284
1803 - 1	1237	1286 } <u>TYPE</u>	1285
1803 - 2	1237	1286	1286
1803 - 3	1238	1287	1287
1803 - 4 (1805)	1236	1288	1288
1804 - 1	1239	1289	1289

INSERT

1

~~→ The Augusta Scrapbook and~~

He then "researched" Penny-wise for data (See his foot notes in the text), talked ^{on or through} to a few ^{Present} ~~collectors~~ and Post Collectors but the main job was to "research" My book (2d edition)

He then "researched" Penny-wise, contacted Bob Julian for copies of ~~the~~ Bob's records from 1972 to 1973 (See his foot notes in his text)

He then "researched" ~~Penny-wise~~

He then "researched" Penny-wise

Your article in the November 15th issue of "Permyas" in regard to Walter Bream's "encyclopedia" of Half Cents was read by me with considerable interest. Your statements indicate a well thought out rebuttal to one of thousands of Parenthetical comments in that book. To me Walters reply consisted of his usual dosage of Balderdash which I have become very familiar with.

FINISHED

~~1/6~~
 $29/32$

$\frac{1}{32}$ Sew

1850

1832

$30/32$

15/16
1909

we

MM

Schani

Far Most Collectors

When I heard
the learned
astronomer

Dr. Sheldon After 35 Years

Walter Breen

Possibly more than any other individual in American numismatics, Dr. William H. Sheldon (1898-1977) changed history, leaving his mark on myriads of coins and hundreds of thousands of minds. Now that 35 years have elapsed since his original EARLY AMERICAN CENTS project, and over a quarter century since PENNY WHIMSY, it may be time to take a closer look at Our Hero. Preferably this would be without allowing a tradition of uncritical admiration to distort our perceptions of him and what he has done for numismatics - or to it.

Sheldon will be remembered for his rarity scale and for his numerical grading scale, ~~long after his contribution to human constitutional psychology has been forgotten~~, long after his variety sequences have been corrected, long after his 'science of cent values' has been superseded by other research. It is time to examine all these more closely than his admirers have dared, or than his detractors have been able to do. As this man was one of my mentors during the 1950's, I feel a special obligation to contribute to this reevaluation. ~~It isn't a matter of 'the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones'. Instead,~~ it is a necessary assessment of his strengths and weaknesses; of his overall place in the history of the sciences. For after all, numismatics is not an art but a science, one of the bridge sciences (like Sheldon's ~~constitutional psychology itself~~), integrating history, economics, metallurgy, and fine arts. ~~And without such repeated checkups, any science is apt to stop being part of the overall self-correcting system for asymptotically approximating truth, for mapping a sector of the Universe in increasing accuracy without distortions due to wishful thinking. (For a taste of what has happened to sciences without such scrutiny, remember Piltdown Man, look at what happened to Lysenkoist Soviet biology in the 1950's, think of the fate of Sir Cyril Burt's and Margaret Mead's works; shudder at the monstrous excesses and distortions of liberationism'. A readable account of numerous similar pious frauds is in BETRAYERS OF THE TRUTH by Wm. J. Broad and Nicholas Wade, published in 1982 by Simon & Schuster of New York.)~~

As a teenager, I first became acquainted with Dr. Sheldon's name in a numismatic context in the 1947 ANA Convention catalogue, where Kosoff (sic) auctioned the Ernest Henderson ('Sheraton') cent collection. By 1949, I was familiar with Sheldon's earlier books: ~~PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL; VARIETIES OF HUMAN PHYSIQUE; VARIETIES OF TEMPERAMENT; and VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH~~. But it did not occur to me, even then, to assume that the illustrious constitutional psychologist, ~~the man who had given the language the terms 'endomorph', 'mesomorph', and 'ectomorph', the author of books which I felt had helped me to understand myself better~~, was also the author of a book on large cents.

When EARLY AMERICAN CENTS finally appeared in 1949, with a Harper & Bros. imprint and a dustjacket citing those same books on constitutional psychology, I was startled - and overjoyed. I had read the Crosby, Frossard-Hays, Chapman, and Clapp and Newcomb monographs on particular dates of cents, and I wondered why nobody had combined their findings with later discoveries to produce a single unified volume on large cents. Now here it was -

for all practical purposes, an answer to prayer. I could see that Sheldon was an authentic ~~polymath~~, someone whom I could respect and admire more than any narrow specialist, someone who could write scientific books readably. But not even then did I dream that my study of large cents would entangle my career with Sheldon's.

In the meantime, I had been corresponding with John J. Ford, Jr. After I left the VA hospital in 1950, Ford arranged for me to come to NYC to meet Charles Wormser, Wayte Raymond, and others. The others proved to include Sheldon's collaborator Homer Downing, Dorothy Paschal, C. Douglas Smith, and Dr. Sheldon himself. These meetings took place on December 2, 1950, ~~incidentally during the same month that my first letter to THE NUMISMATIST appeared in print.~~ That day was the turning point in my life, leading to my first job (doing Archives research for Wayte Raymond), and in turn to Sheldon becoming my mentor, ~~to my working for New Netherlands, learning to write auction catalogues, attributing over 30,000 unpicked early cents, and collaborating with him~~ Sheldon on PENNY WHIMSY. ~~I was hoping breed would include a describe when he lost his "cherry" too. Damn!!~~

Over the next ten years - ~~until I left for Berkeley in October, 1960~~ - I spent much time with Sheldon, both in his office at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and in the Riverside Drive apartment ~~he shared with Dorothy Paschal, where he displayed his decades-old tennis trophies.~~ He talked; I listened and asked questions - about coins, ~~about his constitutional psychology, about his worldview,~~ about many other controversial issues. I cherrypicked any number of rare cent varieties and sold some of them to him, ~~some to Mrs. Paschal after he managed to get the cent bug to bite her,~~ and later I spent time going over what were to become the texts of PENNY WHIMSY and ATLAS OF MEN, going through ~~comatotype~~ photographs (curiously, he would never show his own nor explain why not, and I never saw him even in short sleeves), learning his techniques for evaluating them. I saw him as possibly on the path to solving several kinds of human problems too big for any single specialty; as someone I could learn much from, in and out of coins. I felt that I could not stay in coins fulltime, that sooner or later I would have to learn some other scientific field in the event that the coin market could no longer provide me with a living (as in fact happened, 1968-72) - or that I could no longer endure to be around it.

In Sheldon's words, printed and spoken, I found much to admire, and much to question - ~~though early on I began instead to question my own sanity in doubting him. After all, Sheldon was an internationally known scientist, and who can argue with scientific truth?~~ He occasionally tried to warn me, in what I perceived as a half-hearted manner, that his opinions must not be confused with scientific truth. ~~But he was not very careful to distinguish the two; and on some issues, I decided early not to dispute until I could cite unimpeachable scientific authorities, if there.~~

I began manuscripts on every American coin series, attempting to extend Sheldon's methods as far as they would go, though without trying to standardize a numerical grade scale as he had done. I found as early as 1954-56 that the basic equation of his 'science of cent values', i.e. Market Price = Basal Value x International Grade, had stopped making even approximately valid predictions. No amount of juggling of basal values would make the current cent market history fit Sheldon's price theory even approximately. "(It) fails at both ends of the scale, fails when Condition Census status is ascribed even when the objective grade is low, fails in extreme rarities, fails in type coins, fails a year after any given

auction, and fails for almost any other reason you could name, or for none at all. At best, it is today of historical value, a relic of a period when the inflationary spiral had not yet become so steeply inclined to its axis." (See P-W for 7/15/1975, p. 174). This led to Sheldon writing those ten rules into PENNY WHIMSY, pp. 55-6 - Band-Aids to hold together a collapsing building. Before a year had elapsed, those rules began failing to make even approximate price predictions.

In my original manuscript for the half cent book (completed in 1956) and in various New Netherlands catalogues, I had attempted to deduce basal values for that denomination, only to find that the market obdurately refused to reflect them, not in occasional fluke exceptions, but throughout. The same proved to be true of late date cents and New Jersey coppers. What was wrong? Not the market - you can't argue with facts, particularly where the coins were known to be genuine and as described. No - it was the original Sheldon equation which had unaccountably stopped working. If this had been concocted by anyone except a scientist of Sheldon's stature, it would have been forgotten as quickly as Wall Street market prediction formulas of 1928. Sheldon never recognized this - he preferred to attribute the inconsistencies to 'dollar inflation'. (But no correction factor translating 1958 prices to '1949 dollars' or even into grams of gold made the equation work either.)

This is not to accuse Sheldon of falsifying his data. He derived his price scale from market performances of 1794 cents in many grades, 1925-45 ~~(alias the second quarter of the twentieth century)~~; he hypothesized a linear relationship between grade and value; he generalized it to other dates (a reasonable extrapolation, though not one proved by market research - partly because his rarity data on particular varieties were still too recent to have affected collector interest). But he could not have anticipated the Generalized Heisenberg Principle: The act of observation unpredictably changes the phenomena being observed. Like every other researcher, Sheldon was a part of the experiment, not an isolated inactive recording device; and his publications drastically affected the very market they purported to explain.

First enunciated in physics, about the behavior of electrons, this principle has been found to apply throughout the sciences. ~~The famous 'Middletown' studies permanently affected the town originally used for them (Muncie, Indiana); the Hawthorne Bank Wiring Room studies - and hundreds of investigations of psychotherapy and the placebo effect - showed that, within broad limits, the mere fact of treatment/attention/Doing Something About It has more effect than the form or content of the treatment.~~

How this applies in numismatics is, in retrospect, obvious enough. Publishing a variety as very rare and worth X dollars stimulates collectors and dealers to find other specimens, rendering any such rarity rating and/or value estimates untrustworthy. Publishing a rarity scale or value scale unpredictably affects the ratings of most items these scales attempt to describe. And the more carefully that the scale is constructed, the more sensitive it becomes to these effects. This is partly why the GUIDEBOOK is always at least a year out of date on prices; why the gray sheet and 'trends' pages become obsolete as quickly as they do. ~~Price-high something you're promoting, and you create both demand and skepticism - and often the unexpected appearance of it in quantity. (For a notorious recent instance, look at what happened to the market in fractional pioneer gold after the Doering book appeared with those fantastically high prices.)~~

How
many
that be

Within a year after EARLY AMERICAN CENTS appeared in print, some dealers and major specialist collectors (including even George H. Clapp: PENNY WHIMSY, p. 53) were already saying that the basal values were too high. By 1954, we were all aware that some basal values were high, others low. By 1958, the whole picture had unrecognizably changed. The 'Observation Series' (in which I attributed over 30,000 unpicked large cents) affected rarity ratings from R2 through R8, raising a few, lowering many, but only in a small minority of instances affecting the Condition Census. But this was only part of the problem. It can raise the RATIO but not the RARITY.

Sheldon had created much of it already in 1949 by forecasting a direction for collecting: "... a whole continent of numismatic distance does exist between Extra Fine and Mint State. It probably can be mapped as accurately as the distance between Fair and EF has been mapped, and this may constitute one of the pleasant exercises in numismatics." (Quoted in PENNY WHIMSY, p. 38) What it proved instead to 'constitute' was a nightmare, from which we have not yet managed to wake up! (If you doubt me, listen and read the ongoing controversies about the propriety of grading Morgan dollars in the range between 58 and 69 - numerical grades which Sheldon had refused to apply to cents and which have never been standardized for any other denomination.)

We are farther now from Sheldon's dream of a 'science of cent values' than we thought we were in 1950; but at least we know it, which he never did. ~~Sheldon's other dreams were of scientific classification systems for human beings and for oons - loosely based on the classification and judging systems used for show animals back in the Rhode Island farm country in which he grew up. We are a little nearer to seeing those dreams come true, thanks to technological advances and to descriptive methods unknown in Sheldon's day; but as in most dreams, the fulfillment unpredictably differs from what the dreamers expected.~~

~~Sheldon's divinatory dream of classifying humans, from disease predispositions to developmental potentials, inspired me for years, even after I moved to the West Coast and out of his orbit. It had just enough going for it to make me continue to believe that it might help in understanding individuals and societies, from medical and/or sociological perspectives. I not only studied some of Sheldon's files, I even took a course from him at Columbia University ("Human Variation II") as part of a pre-medical curriculum, which - at his urging - I was studying at night during 1955-57. Dr. Sheldon did me the seeming favor of writing a letter of recommendation which I could use in application to medical schools. I wanted to become a diagnostician, using his techniques among others, not only for helping patients, but for eventually reconstructing some reasonable alternative to Sheldon's own bugaboos (ebfuseatory Freudian jargon and behaviorist oversimplifications).~~

~~As for my own dream: - Sheldon's glowing recommendation, ostensibly favorable, proved on close re-reading to be a covert between-the-lines attack, guaranteeing that I would not be admitted. When I realized this in the 1960's, I bitterly wished that he had been honest enough with me to tell me that medical schools were fiercely competitive, favoring the ruthless and the unscrupulous who could most effectively wear the mask of upward-mobile conformity. I wished that he had told me the truth about how incompatible medical school would be with my own temperament - medical training required qualities that I not only could not develop but which I found repugnant and impossible even to pretend to. I am squeamish about blood to the extent that I cannot stand to watch high-tech horror movies (let alone newscasts of the grislier car accidents, or those TV~~

documentaries showing mutilated corpses in Viet Nam). Sheldon knew this at the time, but he never attempted to advise me about a misplaced ambition he himself had encouraged. This I had no reason to expect. After all, he had repeatedly advised young people whose mesomorphy assured only 6 or 6.5 (rather than the top figure of 7) to give up any vocational plan of professional athletics as a misguided ambition.

I early encountered criticisms of Sheldon's work, mostly partisan rather than methodological; and perhaps too often I attempted to defend him against at least the more stupid ones. Sheldon had been a pupil of Freud, Adler, and Jung, but he broke with the whole depth-psychology approach because the latter is blind to differential diagnosis. If the unresolved Oedipus conflict is as universal as Freud believed and his followers still insist, why will one son in a family manifest its alleged symptoms while his brothers don't? Why will one turn into a jolly extrovert, another into a masochist, a third into a recluse? If the sight of blood in childhood is so uniformly traumatic, why will one person react by becoming a doctor or nurse, while another becomes a butcher, mercenary soldier, or con-artist? At the other extreme, because Sheldon had known John B. Watson, he came to loathe Watsonian behaviorism and its imitators (whom he called, in an unfortunate word choice, 'environmentalists'), up to and including B. F. Skinner. Behaviorism ignored obvious differences in behavioral style which to Sheldon were more important than the statistical similarities. Sheldon was fond of quoting with contempt Watson's lines (in BEHAVIORISM, N. Y.: Norton, 1930, p. 104): 'Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in, and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist that I might select - doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant chief, and yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors.' Sheldon told me repeatedly how Watson was given to repeating this brag in many places and contexts, and that he had himself heard Watson say it on one occasion, replacing the word 'infants' by 'chimpanzees'. (Sheldon didn't even bother to mention Watson's irrational argument against freedom of speech: *ibid.*, p. 203 footnote). Defending Sheldon's approach against such turkeys was easy and sometimes even fun, but I learned only later that for some of his views less defence was possible, and for others none at all.

While Sheldon worked on problems in these areas, dogs at his heels kept yapping accusations that he was both a closet 'pervert' and a racist. For reasons he refused to discuss, he would never issue denials of either, and he said some unscientific things which I could not tolerate. He did insist that there was no sexual component in his delight over somatotype photographs of particularly well-built humans ('high t component'), while admitting that discussing this variable in any detail was 'undemocratic'. (Today, it would be called 'politically incorrect' and 'looks-ism'.) Sheldon was by turns contemptuously tolerant and sharply critical of gay people - but not much more so than of Freudians. Nevertheless, it is hard to forgive a scientist such meek scientific homophobic classifications (in VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH) as his 'homosexualitas' don't give a 'familias', 'homosexualitas euniscitas', and 'homosexualitas any old holibus'. He repeatedly insisted to me that he was not a racist, but repeatedly in the same conversations he made anti-Semitic remarks which I found unscientific and offensive.

A complacent follower of English Enlightenment deists, he attempted to define religion as 'orientation in time'. He nevertheless ascribed a mystical experience equally with the more doctrinaire religious. I could not

"(Would not 'deism' been a better word?? XVIII/105

tolerate without shudders, especially after I began having such experiences (even drugless). In his refusal to accept data from other states of consciousness as anything better than delusions, and in some other attitudes, he was uncomfortably close to Ayn Rand, although I never heard him quote her.

His political philosophy was 19th century nationalism with a right-wing libertarian flavor, and an absolute dedication to the English language as the best possible universal tongue and the only one worth speaking. His literary models were Addison and Steele; he respected few later writers and apparently no fiction. He repeatedly sighed for 'the good old days, about 1932-33, when the dollar was still really worth something', as oblivious as Marie Antoinette to the fact that people then were starving in the streets. He had done some psychotherapy in the 1930s, largely involving expensive physical travel with each patient to his/her childhood locales, to re-stimulate buried memories.

Music was a still worse issue, although he had also used it in his 1930's therapeutic practice: he despised most kinds since the mid-19th century as 'waster music'; he sneeringly compared choral music (even Bach, whom he always rhymed with snatches) to anal intercourse, and his musical ideal was always some high quality baritone solo in some 'Promethean' piece of Kitsch, like 'The Holy City'. I could never get him to define 'Promethean' (let alone 'Ephimethean' or 'waster') in a musical or artistic or literary context - he was fond of applying these labels to anything and everything even outside the cultural context for which he had devised them in PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROMETHEAN WILL. Like Freud, though unlike Jung, (to whom he was closer in some modes of thought), Sheldon tended to divide all reality into three-component systems: a useful metaphor, though one too easily misapplied.

Understandably, when I left NYC for Berkeley in October, 1960, I knew that I was turning my back on many of his ideas, not to return. I left without feeling guilty for abandoning one who had been one of my mentors - I knew that whatever my eventual path would be in or out of coins, it would not be as his disciple. ~~I could not be a Nathaniel Brandon to his Ayn Rand, let alone an Aristotle to his Plato. Ideologically, we were already a galaxy apart; and as the 1960s changed the world - and my own mind - we diverged still further, though I never dared to tell him so as I did not wish to hurt him.~~ I could go on respecting him for his awesome scientific achievements in and out of coins. I preferred to remember him that way, rather than for a 'let 'em eat cake' political posture I could not even sympathize with.

In accepting the EAC assignment to write the new book on early cents to replace PENNY WHIMSY, I felt less like Elisha putting on the prophet's mantle of Elijah, than like a young scholar trying to shake off the vast influence of a predecessor in whom I could no longer believe. The book, so far from being a mere updating of PENNY WHIMSY, must instead be a complete re-thinking of its subject matter, using scientific comparison methods unknown in Sheldon's day, but neither his words nor his style. Somehow, I feel that up there in the Great Laboratory in the Sky, Sheldon would understand.

Walter Breen forwarded the above article to PENNY-WISE, stating that he had originally intended it for the 100th issue of P-W but that he did not get it finished in time. "Now that it is completed", he said, "I enclose a copy, realizing that it is probably too long for P-W and too specialized for almost anywhere else - not to mention that it would probably be attacked as too embittered. Or maybe you will feel differently about it?" The Editor did, and he hopes that you will too. You will have to read through it several times to really appreciate it, but we think the article definitely needs to be printed. where in the Hell is LAPP coming from??
Can Breen do nothing wrong in his 342 eyes??

No more
yes + no

The recent Release of "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents 1793-1857" has provided a large amount of material to be observed by those persons interested in the subject. There are positive aspects of the book which add to the body of knowledge of the field and its presentation in book form.

There are also ~~many~~ ^{a large number} negative aspects of the book ~~many~~ of which have been either noted by me or called to my attention by way of letters or telephone calls. The most prominent of which are factual errors and contradictory statements in the text.

In order to provide both present and future Half Cent collectors with a record of these aspects of Mr Breen's book I propose that a critique be written and be made available to those who are interested.

The critique will be prepared on the basis of comments received by December 31, 1984. Your cooperation is requested.

Call Robin
Scott
P.O. Box 7
Chickadee
P.O. Box 7
Bryn Mawr

Call
Robin
Scott
P.O. Box 7
Chickadee
P.O. Box 7
Bryn Mawr

The Book presents a major departure from ^{the} established definition of what constitutes a new variety. It also contains a new definition of the "science of classification" which is the basis of the use of two ^{criteria} to produce a single new variety. It defines better it is true that there is a great deal of work to be done, it is not all identical by a number of factors. It points out the system - that a very few new forms which have arisen in the past are given, then there are several more. Also the reviewer in classification must use the book to but the established definition for an other which perhaps may be actually examined. It is true that it is not intended to be a complete book which explains of this problem that ~~it~~ provides the reader with a full list of the accepted varieties and forms.

Dr. H. H.

The author of the book ignores part of the by creating the varieties out of the existing changes in the old present sources. Each of these departures is worthy of comment and will be discussed. The most direct result of the author's investigation of ^{any} established varieties - and his attempt to present the value of each of them - is a book which has considerable merit in the field of "Professional Handwriting". It will attempt to show that a later date is better than the one presented in the existing.

Dr. H. H.

The creation of this variety by the use of present sources is: Consider this reviewer

The "cherry" was included in the "Empire
Guide to the West Coast" published in 1912
and in the first edition of the "Maple and
Amur Book 2011. It is noted in the present
book that the reviewer had "doubtless"
'Variety' in the recent edition on the subject
of the "Pine Mosaic". This is a very good
example of needless description for the benefit
of the Pine Mosaic the book under review.

7

first edition of a book such as this one as it
is the only book which has been published
in the United States since the first edition
of the "Pine Mosaic" and the reviewer had
seen the very first edition of the book which
was the first to be published in the United States
since the reviewer had seen the first edition of
"Variety 2" was no more than one sample
of the author's "Variety 2" the author
has further samples of "Variety 2" from the
reviewer to the reviewer to the reviewer
the year 1911 before the first edition of the review
book was printed the reviewer to the reviewer
"Variety 2" from his second edition. This is
as he can see that the reviewer of "Variety 2"
in the Brey book is another sample
of the author's "Variety 2" the reviewer
has seen ago, to say to the reviewer
would that "he obtained a half
cent Variety". The reviewer is reminded of
an incident when he was first introduced

(4)

In a Nomenclature Gallery it was
stated that "Mr. Cullen has not only
discovered new varieties of that plant he
has deepened its discovery & variety"
The reference is of course to Beans
Variety 4 of 1804.

Introduce to the Body of Knowledge

DIVISION OF REVIEW

to think how a variety

use to the state - Planned influence

DIVISION OF LARRE

CC will be
Very dated.

~~1/2~~

1/2 On the basis of any such ^{Power} ~~Substantive~~ ~~the~~ ~~document~~
Present down ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~water~~ ~~which~~ ~~he~~ ~~collected~~

Recent

These books ~~are~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~considered~~ ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~representative~~ ~~subject~~
will have ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~amount~~ ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~present~~
Comparison can be made. Each book will
Probably have ^{its} ~~admission~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~remain~~
~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~one~~ ~~which~~ ~~has~~ ~~will~~ ~~become~~
the dominant one if such an event occurs.

The whole the outline it should be known as
that that the author is ~~frustrated~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~seen~~
that ~~Marshall~~ ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~attempt~~ ~~at~~ ~~form~~ ~~then~~
for both present and future ~~document~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~
not ~~include~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~should~~ ~~be~~ ~~called~~ ~~document~~
otherwise ~~though~~ ~~the~~ ~~material~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~a~~ ~~step~~
it ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~available~~

Review of
1971 W. B. Rouse
in the North

(1)

2505 ~~★~~ ^{recently} ~~discarded~~ from
Mt Olympus. The presence was only ^{after 30 years of presence} brief
just long enough to deliver ^{his} text on
US Half Cent. He has retired to the summit
and left us with a ^{Corpus DELECTI} page ~~book~~
titled ^{an} "Encyclopedia" that does not
set my dictionary definition of ^{an} item. What
has been ^{left behind} ~~put forth~~ in an Ex Cathedra manner is
no more than an accumulation of Logorrhea that
should help any person suffering from ^{become}
conquer the problems.

The writer of this Review could be considered
a rival of Zane in the field of US Half Cent
as he has produced both a First and Second
edition of a standard work on the ^{same} subject while
Walter Jay Zane is doing none at all. At
one point in time (October 1981) both Myrabel and
other Half Cent minutists vainly sought that
a joint effort could be achieved. We might as
well have thought that the Half Cent was about to
be banned again at the US Mint.

The ^{author} of "Walter Breen Encyclopedia of
US Half Cent" is a well known person in United
States numismatics. In the last 10 years or so
he has been heavily promoted by his presence

Revised
2011
by
W. B. Rouse
T. B. Rouse
T. B. Rouse

(2)

Employer a firm which promotes "constructive
in Unemployment". The local (do) (do not) assume
the position.

(Do) (Do) has ~~to~~ to the Employer

(Do not) ~~has~~ but faint

Numerical

Promotional aspects of Author and

Book - WB Notice Collector but a Parasite about
feeding collector - Human Parasite by 1961

Use of Term "Emergency Issues"

"Admission of Nae" at Numerical Proceedings
in the Subdivision of the Collection of a Variety
of the Excessive ~~and~~ ^{Varies} Collection of Subvarieties.
Out of Subvarieties.

Brown 30 years collection of various
Kinds of Harpax

(1) Manuscript sold to Ford

(2) The Upper Quichua

SQ WEST

I DON'T GIVE IT CONTINUOUS DATA WHAT FOR

2/30/84

CHAPTERS

DISCIPLINE

BATH

BATH

A

DRESSED BUSTS

- ① POSITION OF DESIGN
- ② GENERAL DECORATION

B

1800 -
PHOTOS

- ③ CROWN DIE
- ④ PAPER DIE
- ⑤ PLANCHET STAMP
- ⑥ DIE STAMPS
- ⑦ EQUIVALENTS
- ⑧ RARITY
- ⑨ COMMENTS
- ⑩ COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

DESIGN DESCRIPTION
DIE PREPARATION

PHOTO OF ORIGIN
MANUFACTURE OR DIE
MAIN ✓ REV ✓

PLANCHETS

KNOWN DIE ERRORS

EQUIVALENT IN PRIOR LIT. ^{OUT} _{FOR} ^{2ND} _{ED}

{ RARITY + COMMENTS
ON VARIETY

KEYS TO VARIETIES,
EMISSION SEQUENCES

GEN COMMENTS AS TO RARE

DISCIPLINE IS
NOT HONORED TO
MANY RETRAINED
ITEMS AND ITEMS
OUT OF ORDER!

NO CHAPTERING
DISCIPLINE

That Other Book

Messy

Photos Not Identified to
Coin in CONDITION CENSUS

Describe that Reader has extensive library
of old Auction Catalogues

CRITIQUE

PURPOSE

Who is the author
+ why has he
Produced

auto Biography

Relationship
to collector

~~own~~ OWN
WORKS

" HE IS IN THE
INVESTIGATION BUSINESS "

Concepts of Book
Discipline

That Other Book

Photos - COMPOSITES

NOT IDENTIFIED

CC PHOTOGRAPHS

NOT IDENTIFIED

Reynolds
1981 offer of
\$1000 -

Walters refusal

9/23/84

John D. Wright
1468 Timberlane Dr.
St. Joseph, MI 49085

Dear John,

In the Third Paragraph of your review of the "Encyclopedia of Logorhelia on Half Cents" as published in P.W. (9/15/84) should be commented on. I'm aware of the fact that Forest Wilkinson got the EAC copy that you did the review ^{on} shortly after ~~the~~ your review was written, so you may be at a slight disadvantage.

My question is, where did you get the information that Breen's Manuscript was completed before Calkins second edition (January 1982)? Thus covering the "anomaly" in regard to parity and Condition Census of the two books.

I believe you should be aware of the following:

① While Breen wrote the Majority of the text ^{NOVEMBER} ¹⁹⁸¹, the Condition Census was written by G. Jon Hanson in late 1981 and edited by Breen in early 1982.

② Breen's Text Writing is of considerable interest. In October 1981 Breen stated that he was going to spend 3 weeks writing the text at Jack Calkins House! It actually took him until December 1981 to complete it. Breen started with his 1966 Manuscript, and then compared it with

My 1971 first edition. Prior to this time Breen had refused to even acknowledge the existence of My book!! His "borrowing" from My book may precipitate a lawsuit as it set traps in My books for just such an occurrence. I did this due to Breen's prior actions against Howard Hazelcorn in 1968.

③ My 2nd edition text was started in June 1981 and completed in Sept 1981! Not January 1982!!

Thus your statement in regard to the writing dates of the texts is Completely False!!!

INSERT
1

Having disposed of your explanation of the "Precedent Anomaly" you may be interested why it exists. The basic reason is that Breen has been out of Half Cent Collecting since the late 1960's! At that time as I understand it a Jan Hanson acquired her ^{Half Cent} Coin collection. Then Hanson became the surrogate Breen in the Half Cent field. I even have an envelope from Ray Munk's collector which refers to "the forthcoming Breen-Hanson book on Half Cents". Hanson is known throughout the Half Cent field as "the Great Black Hole" due to his collecting activity and his refusal to share information with other collectors, who he contemptuously refers to as "the little scurrying mice". The publication of my first edition caused Breen and Hanson completely off guard. It also established the atmosphere of a Forum for the free exchange of information. Penny-wise was a ^{big} great help. Your Mages review what was published on Half Cent in the first 4 years 1967-1971 to the next 4 years 1972-1976 on the subject of Half Cents. Hanson did not participate in this free exchange due to his ^{SNOTTY} basic attitude. Breen did not participate other than a 1973 exchange of letters prompted by Milt Pfeffer in which he came out 2nd. The proof of this is to see what he wrote about 1797's in 1973 and compare what he wrote in his book! He has gone over completely to my position as set forth in my First (1971) edition ^{on the subject of the 1797's}. ^{in the past} ^{this} ^{in Sept 1951}

What has happened is that there is a whole new group of collectors, based on my book, who offend Breen and Hanson by the use of my numbering system! They are not tied to the such as Breen and Hanson have tied collectors ^{in the past} to them. ~~what was~~ ^{this} concept ~~that~~ was expressed by Jack Callahan to a former Breen-Hanson adherent as follows:

"The publication of Breen's book is a sides issue. You're either on our side or Cohen's side"

I have never considered it a "side" issue thus we have such things as a Number of ^{new} Collectors helping on Breen books, to the extent they are allowed to do so, ~~but~~ ^{and} they have no ill will from me for doing so. I even furnished a coin for ~~them~~ ^{Breen's} book (for which I was not even acknowledged!) ~~and~~ I did not volunteer anything more ~~but~~ then what they asked me. Needless to say Walter has reviewed it up in his book. (1800 1a (State 11) P. 185)

I'm sorry to have part of ~~scattered~~ ^{rambled} from the "anomaly" question but I think the background helps explain. When it comes to ~~scattered~~ ^{rarity} you must read what Breen says. ~~It's~~ ^{It's} usually like the, "R-6 includes the R-7 but the base is Cherry Picked" ^{it} ~~may be an R-5.~~ When in fact I and others have noted the variety R-5 ^{as much as} 50 years ago! What Walter is saying is that, he can't accept the lower rarity which is true! Thus I consider what he wrote on ~~scattered~~ ^{rarity} to be. Misleading, inconclusive and a total biter. It will be some time before this Bulletin can be put to rest. The addition you will note that he complains of Cherry Picked when others do it but it's cute when he did it back in the 1950's and 1960's. He also complains of the low quality of My Coin Pickled in the First Edition (see ^{his} review of My First Edition) but My first edition had Coin Photographs that made it so that coin could be Cherry Picked!

The Condition Census ^{by} ~~is~~ Don Hanson is a laugh! Breen and Hanson even contradict each other on a number of occasions. This is faulty editing of the book. Don Hanson has covered up his lack of Condition Census knowledge by listing coins from auction Catalogues that have been unlocated for over 60 years. Due to his own action he has not been informed of New discoveries! His Pastern

in being "the great black hole" has made it so that Very few Collectors report finds to him. He is out of date and Many people can not stand his snotty attitude.

So John, to sort of wind up this I believe that your statement in regard to the Manuscripts was gotten from^a Breen or Jack Gallin^{sc. 200} and as well the ~~so~~^{so} many things in "THAT OTHER BOOK" its just a lot of BULLSHIT! though you didn't recognize it as such.

Sincerely,

Biegen

P.S. Could you send Me a Pressing of the coin which you recently got from Frank W.